

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon^{ble} Court of Probate for the town of Newport, appointed commissioners to receive and settle the claims of the creditors against the *estate of Peter Cozzens* late of Newport, deceased, and presented insolvent, give notice, that all persons who have claims against the said *estate* are allowed to the said *estate* to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend as referees and settling, within said term for that purpose.

JOE TOWNSEND.
ROBERT DUNBAR. } Com.

All persons indebted to said *estate*, are requested to make immediate payment to

BENJAMIN COZZENS, Adm^r
Newport, April 30 1810.

Truth and Candour.

[THE following ADDRESS is worthy the most attentive perusal of every real and independent American.]

From the (N. Y.) EVENING POST.

A N A D D R E S S

TO THE ELECTORS OF SUFFOLK COUNTY.

THE time is near at hand, when you are about to exercise extensively, the right of suffrage—have you determined unequivocally, on the course which you are to pursue? Has your determination grown out of cool, honest, deliberate investigation? Be so just to yourselves, and to your country, as to give these questions a serious consideration. Turn your backs for a few moments on the spirit of party; command your passions to be still; and let the decision which you make, be derived from the bitterness of one, and the heat of the other. Should the result of this enquiry, constitute (as I sincerely trust it will) a negative reply to my inquiry, then fellow citizens, in the same spirit of candor, and with the same magnanimity, answer to your consciences one farther interrogatory: Have you adopted your political creed from any stronger, or wiser motives, than may be found in a reliance on the opinion of others, or a gross misapplication of facts, utterly unconnected with the merits of that creed? Be not flattered, nor refuse as you cover the character of upright, or intelligent men, to command your hearts to this interesting subject. Instead of so desirable a labour, I offer the following remarks: give them if you please, an attentive perusal, weigh them fairly—analyse them minutely, and then as your judgments shall direct, pronounce on their claim to attention.

That we may proceed without confusion in the business before us, allow me to state plainly what I consider the great outlines of your faith. You believe then on the important, the momentous subject of civil liberty, that democrats and federalists have taken opposite sides; that the first are the decided and firm friends of free government, and equal rights, and that their opponents are either covertly or openly, the advocates of tyranny, and arbitrary distinctions. You believe federalists are Tories, or the descendants, or the friends of Tories; that they admire and love the English government, and despise or dislike their own; that they reprobate the revolution which terminated in our Independence, and justify the measures resorted to by the mother-country, during that revolution. You believe that they have forgotten the blood, the groans and persecutions, with which our freedom was purchased; or that they remember them only as subjects of scorn and derision. You believe, that the administration of our general government, while in the hands of federalists, was perverted from its proper use, and abused, to impoverish and enslave the people; that the power entrusted to federal hands, was employed in creating unnecessary taxes, and in imposing useless and tyrannical restrictions. Finally, you believe that the darling object of the present race of federalists, is to establish over these States a kingly government, to invest themselves and their children with the insignia of nobility, and to wrest from the mouth of labor its hard earned crumbs. This or something very like this, you believe or have been instructed to believe concerning federal men and measures—let me now reverse the picture, and disclose the glowing, the fascinating colours, in which democracy presents itself, to your enraptured view. You believe that democrats were principally if not exclusively, the promoters of our struggle for liberty; that they planned and put in execution, the means by which this country was eventually disenthralled; that they are now, as they were in Seventy-Six, the ardent friends and defenders of the people's rights. You believe that the course of conduct pursued during the Presidency of Thomas Jefferson had its origin, in unquestionable honesty, and matchless wisdom; that the result of his administration, was to destroy the chains which federalists had begun to form, to diminish the useless expenditure of public money which federalists had decreed; and to restore to an injured and misguided people that high, and happy standing, which federalists had but too successfully conspired. You believe on the whole, that a rigid adherence to the rules which your leaders have laid down, concerning both faith, and practice, is the only safe, and honorable mode of acting, which you can pursue. Fellow citizens; will you have patience for a short time, with a man who ventures to tell you openly, that you have either deceived yourselves, or suffered others to deceive you? Discriminate here if you please, between mistake and crime; do not suppose that I am calling in question the purity of your intentions, when I presume to accuse you of error; so far am I from considering you a corrupt, and abandoned set of people, that in the sincerity of my heart, I believe your morals unusually pure, your dignity as a community unusually correct—it is, I repeat it, error, which I am attempting to oppose, and put to flight, and sure you cannot for this, esteem me an enemy.

The founders of what is now denominated the federal party, were men whose patriotism, stood the test of "times which tried men's souls;" their characters passed unscathed through the revolutionary ordeal, for its flames found nothing on which to burn; they suffered in common with their countrymen the miseries of an eight years war; they devoted their time and their talents to the service of their country. Yes, sir, they suffered in person, and in property as did some of you, and they have not forgotten either the trials of their privations, or the band

from which they proceeded. Yet these are the men, whom you represent with a will to have perpetuated our colonial bondage, and to have riveted the chains with which we were bound. These are the men, whom you stigmatize as British hirelings, as the enemies of Liberty, the advocates of monarchy, and as the despisers and contempters of equality. Do you require proof that you are in the wrong. Old men: you can want no proof that federalists fought the battles of our country; or that they shed a cabinet's blood in the fearful fight, their present successors had rather perish than encounter. Young men: read the history of those perilous days when federalists courted danger and death to obtain and secure the privileges which constitute your birthright and your comfort, and where your sentiments have been corrected by facts, abandon forever the unfounded assertion, that federalists were enemies to the Revolution, or defenders of British oppression, it is unworthy of you as men of information, it is unworthy of you as lovers of truth. But if you whatever might have been the character of federalists in earlier times, we still believe that those of later years are opposed to free government, that they wish to monopolize all the power, and all the offices of the State; that they would put themselves beyond the reach of law, and thus trample on the rights of community. I support of this opinion, you depend principally on the proceedings of our general government under John Adams. I have not any intention to enter, particularly into a defence of the obnoxious measures, resorted to during his presidency. I am willing for argument's sake to admit that the then administration were guilty of some impolitic and unjustifiable acts; but I am not willing to admit the correctness of a conclusion which you are in the habit of drawing from the foregoing premises. I am not willing, that the character of any administration should be decided by one, two or three isolated proceedings. What would you say of that man's wisdom, who estimated the character of his acquaintances by a similar standard? What would you say to that man, who should pronounce a sentence on your own merits, by a similar standard? If you would judge correctly of an individual or a party, take into consideration the mass of action, attributable to the individual or the party; and as that is found to be good, or evil, approve or condemn. It is the glory of federal measures that when assayed under this wise restriction, they are found to contain no denning portion of alloy—it is true the gold is not unimixed, but still it is gold. I now appeal to such of you as remember what this country was at the commencement of the year 1800, to say in truth, or soberness, whether federalism died on the bed of honor or of disgrace, whether the standing of these United States, was at that period, a subject of reproach, and humiliation to ourselves, and of derision and contempt to other nations; or whether it was cause of proud congratulation to Americans, and of wonder, and envy to the powers abroad? While you are employed in this reflection, do not overlook the peculiar, and pressing difficulties through which you have passed under federal guidance.

Remember, and let the truth sink deep into your minds, that these despised men, were the faithful guardians and protectors of your country, during its infant years; that they had to struggle not only with injustice and violence without, but with cupidity and distrust and obsequy within; that notwithstanding these complicated embarrassments, they neither faltered nor despaired. Remember that between popularity and duty, they were not in the habit of hesitating; that they chose rather to pursue their country's good, at the expense of the people's displeasure, than to court the people's favour by sacrificing their country's welfare. Remember, that they pursued this line of conduct, when they knew that their motives would not be duly appreciated. What child ever loved a parent because that parent prescribed self-denial? What child ever believed that a preference of this nature proceeded from affection? When in the love of truth, and with a desire to find and embrace it, you have revolved in your minds the various subjects to which I have alluded, but on which a regard to your convenience does not allow me to dwell; when you have done this, then turn your attention to the downward path, which our affairs have taken since the commencement of Democratic operations. Ask yourselves, whether in a single solitary particular of any moment, you are more free and more happy than you were to-day. Put this question to your real, to your experienced, and not to your political prejudices. Answer it for yourselves, and rely not on the opinions of others, in a case where you are perfectly capable of deciding.

Enquire whether your present rulers are more honest, or more capable, than their predecessors. Look for the answer to this question in our present deplorable condition. What fellow citizens is the State of our great foreign relations? On what terms are the United States with the arbiters of Europe? Ask the decrees of Berlin and Milan—Ask the dangers of Arica—enquire of the miserable, unoffending wretches who have been driven at the youths point, hundreds of miles through the dominions of Napoleon, and whose sad travels terminated in a prison. Ask these men where they were born, and to what government they breathe a humble, but unavailing prayer for protection, for redemption. They will tell you with mingled emotions of shame and rage that they are Americans; that they once gloried in that name; but that their pride of country has flown with their freedom. Ask such of your countrymen as have had their ships sunk, and others who have had their hearts burnt before their eyes—and while your hearts are burning at the recital which you receive, turn to your idolized administration, and ask them, whether we are not in a State of profound peace with the French Em-

pire—enquire of them, whether or not they have now in their possession, a treaty of everlasting amity between the United States and France;—signed and sealed by Bonaparte himself. Ask them, whether this Prince of robbers has this cut purse of empire, has or has not, declared to their minister, at his imperial and royal court, that he will have "no neutrals." Intreat them to tell you, whether propositions of a nature superlatively degrading and insulting, have been through that same minister, submitted to them by the Design Corfiote. Do you blush for Independent America? You do, unless you are more or less than men. My countrymen! will you drain to the very dregs, the cup of humiliation and bitterness, which your government is holding to your lips? Shall it be truly said, that you have voluntarily, though indirectly contributed to strengthen that iron despotism, which is grinding continental Europe to atoms? I tremble that a question on this subject can exist. But it is not from France alone that trouble flows upon us. As if greedy for destruction, and covetous of ruin, our gallantly adj. situation, forswearing every high and honorable principle which ought to have governed a neutral nation, drew down upon our heads the British orders in council. I repeat it, drew down upon our heads; for true it is, that the existence of those orders as yet resisted any operation which they were to have on us, was a matter perfectly within the control of this government; and might have been prevented without surrendering an iota of honor, or of interest. Nay, the only step by which both our honor and our interest were to be actually preserved, was the very step which would have put us beyond the reach of those orders. Nor is this all; impelled by ungovernable hatred to England, and constrained by love or fear of France, our rulers have evaded or rejected all propositions made by the former country (since the expiration of Mr. Jay's treaty) for an amicable adjustment. The consequence of this miserable bullying and truckling you have all witnessed in the effects of our blockade—measures, the distracting operation of which you never thought of denying; but in the necessity of which you have fully believed.

Do you not now perceive, that the direful necessity so long pleaded by government, was a mere pretext of their own formation, and that an attempt in this way to avoid responsibility, or to throw it on others is as weak as it is wicked? Be not any longer the dupes of these men, open your eyes to the light, resist not the dictates of reason and experience. Look now a moment on the scene which has pressed itself on your view, though it has not commanded your partial examination. As a prominent object amidst a grove of horrors, (and the only one which time allows me to notice) behold the last report from our National Treasury. My friends, you have heard much about "surplus revenue"; you have been told that the great stream of our wealth, was so perfectly overflowing, as to require a vigorous diversion from its accustomed channel. But when you are returning to this sweet music in a moment the flood ceases. Alas! it is a huge and thirsty monster till this luckless period never known in our world, has exhausted the fountain itself. "It is true, this terrible non-descript is at length slain, but his unhallowed footsteps, will remain in our land, when you, and I have returned to the dust. To speak plainly, Mr. Gallatin's last report, to Congress proves that the expenses of the last year, have exceeded its income by more than TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. It would seem from this that the pretence is about to be transferred from our "restrictions" to our taxable energies—for shame, for shame, will you suffer yourselves any longer to be imposed upon and gulled by an empty parade of words; by a set of hard hearted experimentalists, who subscribe to their philosophical whims the real substantial interests of their country?

I have done—and leave you to decide for yourselves whether with a clear conscience you can give your votes to men who justify proceedings such as I have described; whether you can at the approaching election, confer office either in the State, or general government, on the abettors of a system, which has brought distress and ruin to our doors.

AN ELECTOR.

Proport

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1810.

Notice.

Those Freemen of the Town of Newport, who are friends to the nomination for Town Representatives inserted in this day's Mercury, and to the true American Union Prox, are requested to meet in the Representatives' Chamber in the State House, on Monday Evening next, the 16th inst. precisely at 7 o'clock.

At a numerous meeting of Freemen of this town, it was unanimously agreed to support the following Gentlemen as Representatives to the General Assembly, at the Town Meeting on WEDNESDAY NEXT:—

William Hunter,
John P. Mann,
John L. Boss, jun.
Stephen Cahoon,
Benjamin Hazard,
Jonathan Bowen.

The friends of this nomination are called upon one and all, to be up and doing.— WEDNESDAY NEXT will determine the fate of RHODE ISLAND. At a crisis so very important, let nothing of a personal or local nature prevent you from being at the poll-seat, early.—Use every honest exertion in your power to promote the election of the Gentlemen above named, to represent this Town in the General Assembly, and of the TRUE AMERICAN UNION PROX for General Officers.—Let no one say, "my vote will do no good,"—a single vote has decided an Election.

The Importance of a Single Vote!

In the kimer, State of New-York, March 8, the result of the election of town-officers very clearly evinced the necessity that every elector should consider the issue of the struggle to depend upon his individual vote.— By one vote a democratic Supervisor was elected. One vote elected a democratic Assessor; two votes carried in a democratic Poor-Master, and a federal Assessor, and three democratic votes elected the only commissioner of highways who was chosen. In the late election in Bristol County, Massachusetts, for Senators, the Hon. Mr. Fiske, the Federal-Republican candidate, wanted only two votes of a choice, which would have given a decided Federal-Republican majority in the Senate of that State.— Thus we see the importance of one or two votes given or withheld. Let the Freemen of Rhode Island, friends to the True American Union Prox, therefore, consider the importance of the elective franchise, not only in its nature, but effects; let them remember seriously, what one vote can do, and has done; let them do their duty by reflecting that the election on WEDNESDAY NEXT, which involves the peace and prosperity of the State, shall not be lost for want of one vote.

The Providence Jacobinical Circular, dated April 9th, 1810, signed by Thomas Cole, the Collector John Puma, jun. Henry Wheaton, Henry Smith and some other worthies, is now before us. We shall not copy verbatim some of these men could not descend to the repetition of such base calumny, such low-minded and malignant suggestions, as that it ever contain.

It were the charge that has so frequently been secretly insinuated, and as frequently openly refuted, of Federal-Republicans being men who aimed at a dissolution of the Union. Unnatural, preposterous, ridiculous self-refered calumny! The disciples of Washington, the original framers; the early supporters, the ardent admirers of the Federal Constitution, with its destruction! They cling to the Union as the fleet-anchor of our political safety, and venerate the constitution, (or rather its remains since Jacobin violence has shattered it) as the cause of our former prosperity, and the only means of its future revival.

"An alliance with Great Britain," shameless calumnies! did not the Federal Republicans declare, and our General Assembly adopt the declaration, that although they decreed a war with Great Britain, they were not inflexible to the wrongs and injuries they had suffered at her hands, and that they expected no favor from her friendship as distinct from her interest?—Compare this with the following and adulatory language in which the despotic destroyer of republics is courted by the Jacobins of this country.

"Reclaim the State from its present degraded and disgraceful condition."—Such Freemen of the State of Rhode Island, is the scandalous language which is said to have been uttered by a large, very respectable, have established the profane and impious things: such James Fenwick the odious imputation of their own old inveterate enemies against you, who still stand and was principally in the introduction and confirmation of the present system.

The last paragraph but one, of this infamous letter, is as follows:

"We would also leave to recommend (so far as the same may be practicable) to divide the Town into Districts to appoint Committees of vigilance in every District to collect the Freemen in meetings, for the purpose of diffusing information, and to bear the arms, and detect the misrepresentations of our opponents. We cannot refrain from impressing upon you the importance of not suffering a single vote to be lost. The result of the present election will probably decide the choice of Representatives and of a Senator in Congress. This consideration, we think, should be sufficient to rouse the full indignant to exertion."

We hope that our friends will take a hint, and learn from the diversity. Let them adopt all that is useful in this advice; but let them above all, detect the arts, and detect the misrepresentations of our opponents."

This letter was not intended for our profits, at least not before the meeting day. It was intended as a blow in the dark—it was to operate as a secret venom insinuating suspicion, fomenting jealousy and inflaming animosity.

See the resolution adopted by the legislature of this State, at the January session of 1809, on the subject of the Embargo, &c.

Detected, it is not necessary to every man a poor policy. Shall nine insignificant individuals of the town of Providence, the hot-heads of the Whig or Liberty faction, vilify and abuse one half of the community, and impose their royal decrees on the other half? Are these nine men really the dictators of the "Republican party"? Or rather have they insolently arrogated to themselves a power never conferred.

This detestable party measure will undoubtedly excite resentment. The wicked spirit must be roused, but we hope and trust it will be but that momentary resentment which every virtuous mind does, and ought to feel, when principle is violated, and virtue is outraged.

Let still "our moderation be known unto all men," let us abate our resentments, but redouble our efforts, and re-salience our industry.

The True American Union Prox.

NO LAND TAXES—NO STANDING ARMIES—NO EMBARGO.

PROX OF GENERAL OFFICERS FOR 1810.

His Excellency JAMES FENNER, Esq. GOVERNOR.

The Honorable SIMEON MARTIN, Esq. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

SENATORS.

MOSES LIPPITT, Esq. OF PROVIDENCE.

JAMES RHODES, Esq. OF WARREN.

DANIEL BABCOCK, Esq. OF HOPKINTON.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, Esq. OF NEWPORT.

RICHARD STEERE, Esq. OF SMITHFIELD.

WILLIAM WATERMAN, Esq. OF JOHNSTON.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS, Esq. OF BRISTOL.

OLIVER GARDNER, Esq. OF NORTH KINGSTOWN.

JOHN COOKE, jun. Esq. OF TIVERTON.

JEREMIAH BROWN, Esq. OF SOUTH KINGSTOWN.

SAMUEL EDDY, Esq. SECRETARY.

JAMES HURRILL, jun. Esq. ATTORNEY GENERAL.

CONSTANT TABER, Esq. GENERAL TREASURER.

This is the last opportunity which we shall have of addressing our fellow-citizens on the subject of the approaching election. We are happy to discover that admittance has not been disregarded, and that excitement is now unnecessary.

The supporters of our system of Tolerance, Moderation and Harmony, are on the alert, in all quarters of the State—not only confirmed, consistent and uniform in our sentiments, but industrious and successful in displaying them to the discretion and good sense of the People. The coolness and prudence, the undisturbed serenity and undeviating rectitude of our conduct, has irritated our opponents almost to madness. They are excessively puffy, that we cannot be made angry. Meanness and malignity are the most painfully punished, when their rivalry is unnoticed, and their impotent falsehoods are suffered to sink into hazy oblivion.

Our prospects of ultimate success in securing for another year to the State the benefits of an administration uninfluenced by mere party spirit, were never brighter. The people have had time to ponder, over and over again, our system, to compare our professions with our practice, and to contrast our liberal and conciliatory course with the violent, intolerant, and jacobinic proceedings of our adversaries.

Part of our success is undoubtedly attributable to the very mode of operation which is adopted to prevent it. Detected fraud must be odious. Treachery is detestable, but the imputation of treachery for the infamous purpose of exciting jealousy, is more detestable.

The Governor's letter was the terrible blow that was to strike us to the ground. The calculation was, that it would inflame us with indignation, and drive us to a headlong flight from the safe and honorable ground we occupied. So far from deeming that letter disadvantageous to our cause, we hail it as an omen of success. It has afforded an opportunity of satisfactorily proving to the world that our principles are inviolable, and that our statements respecting our contracts and engagements of Coalition with the Governor and his friends are undeniable. We are happy to understand that our remarks have not proved unpleasant to his Excellency, and that he deprecates as deeply as we do, the sudden and unprovoked dissolution of our ancient political friendship.

It is not difficult to account for the extraordinary movements that are made, to plunge the State again into the conflicts and confusion of parties. These violent efforts are not occasioned by any thing that has happened in the interior system of the State. Never did more tranquillity prevail, never was less discontent expressed, than during the last three

years prevalence of the Coalition system. These efforts are not stimulated by any retrospective meditation even of our national affairs; they are quickened and animated by something in prospect, by some mighty object, some splendid project, known only to the leaders of the French faction, and which is but obscurely and mysteriously hinted to their deluded followers.

This mighty object, this splendid project, we apprehend to be an alliance offensive and defensive with the bloody Deputies of France but which is at first to bear the unalarming and even ingratiating name of a Commercial Treaty. This Treaty is now in the possession of our Cabinet ready to be announced, whenever submission to it can be ensured.—This submission cannot be ensured while any considerable number of the State Governments dare to be any thing else than the sycophantic adulators of the present administration.

All the extraordinary movements that have lately been resorted to here, the erection of Jacobinic Clubs, the before unheard of interference of Executive power in matters of suffrage and election, are all directed through its purview and motions, by the administration itself. It seeks the aid of the blind co-operation of a party majority to screen it from responsibility.

The fashionable doctrine now is that all discussion in regard to the measures of administration, is superfluous; all criticism disrespectful.

Unsuspecting confidence and uncomplaining submission, the old Tory test of fidelity and virtue, are peremptorily exacted. Equal and indiscriminate praise is exacted for measures diametrically opposite.

No matter whether an embargo is imposed or repealed, non-intercourse suspended or continued, an amicable arrangement effected with Great Britain, or a negotiation suddenly and capriciously broken off, all is right, deserving of the utmost confidence and most unqualified approbation, the dictate of perfection, the degree of infallibility. A useless and unconstitutional standing army of a hundred thousand men, under the imposing title of volunteers, a deficiency of four millions, under the pretence of a surplus, a non-fiscal system of torpedoes, as a substitute for a navy and fortifications—all these things are indubitably wise. It is tedious to inquire, it is treason to object. Follow Citizens in this our boasted system of republican liberty. Most our understandings be surrendered up to every existing administration. We had much rather praise the government than censure it, but let us retain the liberty of thought and speech, something of the old fashioned vigour and energy of the whigs of '76. Let us by our votes on WEDNESDAY next, show the tory adherents of administration, that we still value the blessings of independence.

Let us be tolerant, moderate and consistent, so conscious of right, so intrepidly fearless of examination, and so solicitous of constitutional control, as to be willing to advance those to power, who, on some points are directly opposed to us in sentiment, but at the same time let us be too spirited to submit to a voluntary seclusion from the confidence of our fellow-citizens. Let us form a Senate in which the views of the whole community will be represented, and the interests of the whole be impartially protected.

We call the attention of our readers to the Address to the Electors of Suffolk county, (New York) inserted in this day's Mercury. With uncommon purity and perspicuity of style, clearness and candour of statement, and strength of reasoning, it advances sentiments congenial with the system of moderation and conciliation, we have adopted in this State.

FROM WASHINGTON, APRIL 6.

No business has been transacted in Congress, for the two last days, which involved any political considerations. It is difficult to conjecture what are the ultimate views of the Cabinet, and I am inclined to believe, that this difficulty will not be solved until the arrival of some fresh despatches from France, which will probably fix the determination of the Cabinet in some one of their strong and efficient measures.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the NARRAGANSETT BANK, holden at Wickford on Monday the 2nd inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the year ensuing:—BENJAMIN FOWLER, PAUL PILLINGHAM, WILLIAM HAMMOND, BENJAMIN REYNOLDS, J. D. SAMUEL CARTER, BENJAMIN REYNOLDS, ELISHA R. POTTER, JOHN HAGADON, WILLET CANTER, ELISHA WATSON, J. D. JOHN REYNOLDS, JAMES SEARMAN, ELISHA R. GARDNER.

And at a meeting of the Directors in the afternoon of the same day, BENJAMIN FOWLER was unanimously elected President.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED.
Sch'r Bucklin, Potter, Norfolk: sloop Union, Lake; ditto; do. Polly & Nancy, Gardner, Alexandria: sloop. Deference, Green, ditto; do. Golden Age, Cottrell, New-York: sloop.

CLEARED.
Sch'r Republican, Paddock, New-York: do. Aurora, Cahoon, ditto.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable FARM situated in Willington, (Conn.) consisting of 95 Acres, well proportioned for mowing, pasturing and ploughing, and has a great proportion of woodland, two young orchards, and is well watered.—There is on the Farm a convenient dwelling-house, barn, crib, &c. with a water privilege suitable for a carding machine. Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises.—Should the purchaser wish to make additions to the Farm, the one adjoining it may be had.
DANIEL PEARL.
Willington, (Conn.) April 10, 1810.

Sales at Auction.

On TUESDAY next, the 17th inst. at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises.

THE Distillery, House, Lard, Still, Worms and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, (late the property of Archibald Cray & Son) now occupied by Rhodes & Cabonne.—Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

Newport, April 13, 1810.

On WEDNESDAY, April 25,

At XI o'clock A. M. on the premises, if fair weather, if not the first fair day after.

A LARGE Lot of Land, with the Dwelling House and other buildings thereon standing, fronting on Thames and Franklin-streets.—Also, Thirty building Lots on Spring and Belvue streets.—Also, A Lot of Land on Gyles's Wharf. The above property being the estate of Eliza Anthony deceased.—Conditions at time and place of Sale.

SILAS DEAN, Auc'r.
Newport, April 13, 1810.

On FRIDAY, May 4,

At XI o'clock A. M. on the premises.

THE HOUSE formerly occupied as a Duck Manufactory, with the Lot on which it stands, and a large Store, also, a number of Looms and spinning machinery.—The terms will be liberal and made known at time and place of Sale.

S. DEAN, Auc'r.
Newport April 13, 1810.

New Stationary Office.

Josiah C. Shaw,

Inform the public in general, and his friends in particular.

THAT he has opened a small Assortment of the most approved Stationery, comprising among others, the following articles, viz:—Paper, foolscap, pot, letter, gilt and black edged, of the various descriptions; Quills, from 7s to 25 cents per bunch; Pocket books from 3 to 4 dollars each; Penknives, an assortment; Backgammon Tables; Scales and Dividers; Ink stands; Sealing wax; sand boxes, wafers, ink in cakes and powder; shaving soap; black lead pencils, &c. &c.—Besides a variety of articles too numerous to mention.—Also for Sale, The genuine English permanent Ink, for marking Linen, and a constant supply of the celebrated three six steel Pens; all which will be sold at the Boston retailing prices.—Call and see.

Exchange and Lottery Office.
No. 118, Thames-street.
Newport, April 13, 1810.

Exchange & Lottery Office,

No. 110, Thames-street.

Hatfield Bridge Lottery, 6th Class

WILL commence Drawing in Boston, the 21st May next, and presents the following prizes to adventurers in this excellent Lottery, viz:—1st Prize of 8000 Dollars; 2nd of 1000; 3rd of 500; 4th of 250; 5th of 100; 6th of 50; 7th of 25; 8th of 10; 9th of 5; 10th of 2; 11th of 1; 12th of 1; 13th of 1; 14th of 1; 15th of 1; 16th of 1; 17th of 1; 18th of 1; 19th of 1; 20th of 1. Present price of Tickets 5 dollars, but will soon rise.—Orders for Tickets and Quarters will be received and executed with immediate attention.

The Managers List of Prizes in the 4th class of Dixville Road Lottery, has been received at this office and may be examined gratis. Prizes paid on demand in Cash.

All kinds of Bills will be exchanged on reasonable terms, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

JOSIAH C. SHAW.
Newport, April 13, 1810.

Albert W. Gardiner,

Has just received and now opening at his

Store No. 102, Thames-street.

TEN Trunks of Ladies Hats and Bonnets, comprising about twenty different shapes, which are perfectly new, and in point of elegance and quality far surpass any ever displayed in this town before.—Also 5 cases of children's bonnets of different shapes and qualities, from 75 cents to 4 dollars.

The above Bonnets consist of split straw, silk, willow, cane, satin and damask duffable. Also, Mourning bonnets; Bonnets of all descriptions, made at the shortest notice. Duffable and all kinds of straw trimmings, and bonnet wire for sale. Also, An elegant assortment of English, Indian, French, Scotch, Dutch and American manufactured Goods, of almost every description, which will be sold at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Newport, April 13, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE Members of the RAPWOOD LIBRARY COMPANY are requested to attend the adjourned meeting at the LIBRARY on MONDAY next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

W. H. VERNON, Sec'y.
Newport, April 13, 1810.

8000 Dollars—and no

deduction !!

HATFIELD BRIDGE LOTTERY—7th

and last Class.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets at 5 dolls. each 50,000 dolls.
1 Prize of 8000 Dollars—2 of 1000—5 of 500—50 of 100—55 of 50—and 3227 of 7 dollars each—Subject to no deduction, and not two blanks to a prize—and will commence drawing in Boston on the 21st of next month.
Present price of whole Tickets 5 Dollars, Quarters 1 50 cents.—But will soon rise to 5 dollars and 50 cents.

Orders for the above Tickets and parts, received at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, where may be examined the Managers' list of Prizes in the last Dixville Road Lottery, (4th Class) and where Cash will be given for Prize Tickets in said Lottery.

April 14, 1810.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.

L. ROUSMANIERE, has just received from New York the 29th number of the EDINBURGH REVIEW. Subscriptions for this work received by him at No. 2, Long Wharf. The London QUARTERLY REVIEW is delivered at the same place. Those who have subscribed for the Edinburgh Review are requested to call and receive this number.

Also just received and for sale as above, a few more copies of the following works:—

An elegant miniature edition (4 vols. in one) of Scott's VARMON.

Walsh's Letter on the Genius and

and disposition of the French Government.

Lectures on Rhetoric and Oratory,

delivered to the class of Senior and Junior Sophisters in Harvard University, by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, L. L. B. late Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory.—In 2 vols.

Professor Silliman's Journal of travels in England, Holland and Scotland, in the years of 1805 and 1806—2 vols. 8vo.

Malthus on Population 2 vols. 8vo.

Miss Edgeworth's tales of Fashion—4 vols. 12mo.

Bristed's Hints on the National

Bankruptcy of Britain, and on her foreign engagements to maintain the present contest with France.

And a few copies of that highly useful and valuable work, entitled

American Gardener's Calendar;

adapted to the climate and season of the United States:—Containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the Kitchen-Garden, Fruit-Garden, Orchard,

Vineyard, Nursery, Pleasure Garden, Flower-Garden, Green-House, Hot House, and Forcing Frames, for every month in the year: with ample practical directions for performing the same: also a variety of other useful and necessary information on the subject of Gardening by BERNARD M'MANON,

Nursery Seedsman and Florist.—In 1 vol.

Newport April 13, 1810.

Hat Store.

Benj. & S. G. Weaver,

No. 91, Thames Street.

HAVE just received from New-York a great variety of HATS, made of the best materials.—Gentlemen's beaver, cash and plaid Hats, of all shapes and sizes: Children's Hats, a great variety.

The public will find it for their interest to call at the above store—where they will find Hats of every price, on the lowest terms.

Newport, April 13, 1810.

Sarah Sands, & Co.

THEIR friends, that they have

just returned from New-York, with an elegant assortment of Millinery and Fancy GOODS, suited to the present and approaching season, consisting of peltings, furbies, furbies and modes, black and colored crapes, figured multi-mull, plain, India book do plain and riddle leno, imitation and fancy shawls, Spanish lusters for ladies dresses and scarfs, dove colour'd twill silk shawls, leno lace handkerchiefs, elegant lace caps and turbans, black and white lace veils and shades, silk and cotton lace armlets, black and white long and short kid do a rich and elegant assortment of ribbons, artificial flowers, and feathers, mock and real tortoise shell combs, Hats and Bonnets of the latest fashion, and made at the shortest notice, and the smallest favour acknowledged with gratitude.

Newport, April 13, 1810.

TO LET.

ONE third part of the Wharf and Stores on the Point, formerly called the Rome Wharf.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport, April 13, 1810.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of Moses Hazzard, of Charlestown, in the county of Washington, labourer, are hereby notified to appear if they think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the first Wednesday in May next, then and there to show cause if any they have, why his petition for the benefit of an act made and passed in June 1756 for the relief of insolvent debtors should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, Dep. Sec'y.

Newport, April 9, 1810.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of George Ammon of Charlestown, in the county of Washington, labourer, are hereby notified to appear if they think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the first Wednesday in May next, then and there to show cause if any they have, why his petition for the benefit of an act made and passed in June 1756 for the relief of insolvent debtors should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, Dep. Sec'y.

Newport, April 9, 1810.

Washington, 22:—Clerks' Office, Supreme Judicial Court, March 17, 1810.

WHEREAS Reynolds Shearman & Associates is the attorney of Washington, Yeoman, has this day filed in said Office his petition, under an act of the General Assembly, passed October 1809, granting the benefit of an act, entitled

"An act for the relief of insolvent debtors," praying that he may be allowed to make an assignment of his estate and effects according to law.—This therefore is to give notice to the creditors of the said Reynolds, that they appear if they think proper, at the term of said Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at South Kingstown, within and for said county on the 4th Monday of April next, then and there to nominate commissioners to receive an assignment of the estate and effects of said Reynolds, to and for the use of his creditors, according to law.

JAMES WELLS, jun. Clerk.

ENGLISH STATIONARY.

L. ROUSMANIERE,

At his Book and Stationery Store No. 1 & 2 Long Wharf.

HAS just received a further supply of first rate English Stationary (which will be sold as cheap as at any Store in America) among which are a few reams of best Gilt edged, and plain wove, vellum, laid and hot-pressed Letter Paper, and a few reams elegant embossed Note paper, of a great variety of colours, and a few reams of elegant gilt-edged Billet Paper.—Black and red lead Pencils, a great variety.—Best red and black Wafers and Sealing-Wax.—Walkden's Ink-Powder, &c. &c.

Also, a further supply of real Dutch Quills, from 4 dollars to 75 cents per hundred.

Constantly on hand and for sale as above.

A supply of best American, Demy, Foolscap, Pot Letter and Wrapping Paper, which will be sold in either large or small quantities at the Mill Prices.

Also, a complete assortment of ACCOUNT BOOKS, of the first quality of paper, and bound in the best manner.

BLANKS.

Commercial, Notarial, Justices' and every other description of Blanks, in general use, correctly printed and on good paper are constantly for sale as above.

Newport March 22, 1810.

ENGLISH IRON, GLASS WARE, & CROCKERY.

JUST received per Ships *William & Henry* and *Union*, direct from Liverpool, consisting of 75 Tons assorted English IRON.

3 Tons Iron HOOP.
10 Pieces assorted Glass WARE, and
20 Crates do Crockery Ditto, selected particularly for this Market.

2000 wt. No. 1 to 6 English SHOT.
2300 wt. White dry LEAD.
2000 buhels Salt
50 dozen Porter.

The above will be disposed of on accommodating terms, for approved Notes, by **SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN**, at their Counting-house No. 51, Long Wharf, or by **GEORGE W. MARTIN**, at his Genuine Grocery and Commission Store, No. 2, Church-street, where every description of Groceries are offered at reduced prices.

Newport, Sept. 30 1809.

Mein & Rogers,

No. 97, Thomas Street, opposite Mr. Town-

send's Coffee House, offer at Wholesale.

SUGAR, of the best quality, in bulk or barrel.

Indonesian, or by the hoghead or barrel.

Angora and Jamaica Rum.

A Quantity of Coffee.

Ten Casks Rice.

Eighty barrels Pork and a few barrels Beef.

A few Casks cherry Wine of the first quality.

Tea, by the Chest &c. &c. &c.

Likewise the above Articles by retail, together with a complete and extensive Assortment of Groceries on term, accommodating to purchasers.

Newport, Feb. 8, 1810.

Daniel Rogers, & Co.

No. 108, Thomas street, offer for Sale at Wholesale and retail on the most reasonable terms.

A VERY elegant and extensive Assortment of Glass and crockery WARE opened.

Also 6000 assorted Glass and 600 Crockery Ware unpacked.—Likewise a general assortment of GROCERIES, comprising every article in that line.

Newport Feb. 8, 1810.

Daniel W. Barker,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the public in general.

THAT he has for Sale Cordage of all dimensions.—Bolt-rope and Cables made at short notice. His stock is St. Peterburgh's clean Hemp, and he does not make in his rope walk any kind of white work which takes every pound of fine hemp and leaves the coarse hemp for cordage.

Any Merchant who turns into his rope walk hemp may rely upon having the whole of it manufactured agreeably to his directions, as he never selects the fine hemp in order to load his shelves with every kind of white work. Those Merchants who may please to give him their custom, their favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport March 23, 1810.

The Progressive Company,

At their CHAINMAN & GROCERY STORE No. 11 LONG WHARF.

HAVE for Sale wholesale and retail, at the lowest current prices, a constant supply of Rice and Indian Corn; Rye and Indian Meal; and Flour of the most approved brands.—Also, extensive assortment of Groceries and Liquors among which are 10 Hogheads 3d proof St. Croix and Anguilla Rum; 20 pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy; 20 quarter casks Sherry Wine; 20 boxes Chocolate; 20 boxes Raisins—Hylson, Soucheong and Bohea Teas, by the chest or less quantity.—16000 buhels Exuma Salt, of a superior quality; 15000 ditto Liverpool do; 5000 ditto Turks-Island do; 500 ditto Honavilla do.—Also, A quantity of well-seasoned merchantable Boards.—Just received 5 pipes Gin; 5 hogheads high proof old Jamaica Spirit; 30 chests Campoy Tea, of an excellent flavor; 1000 wt. Cheese; 200 Meal bags; 10 crates and 2 hogheads Crockery Ware—Wanted, Corn and Rye, for which Cash will be given.

N. B. Those persons who have Meal Bags belonging to the Company in possession will have the goodness to return them.

WILLIAM COGGESHALL, jun. Agent

Newport Oct. 13, 1809.

Daniel Sheldon,

Respectfully informs his Friends

That he has on hand, a quantity of excellent Cedar Shingles, Cedar Shingles, Pine Shingles, Boards, Plank, Joist, &c. &c. which he will sell cheap at his Stand on Sherbourne's Wharf.

Newport, Dec. 8, 1809.

Garden Seeds.

James Taylor,

HAS for Sale at his Medicine Store No. 148, Thomas-street, a very general assortment of New GARDEN SEEDS, of a quality that cannot fail to give satisfaction to purchasers.

A L S O,

Drugs, Medicines, Dye-stuffs, Spices, &c. &c. as usual.

A L S O,

Shining liquid blacking, for boots and shoes; indelible Ink for marking Linen, in quantities to accommodate purchasers, and at a very reduced price; Ink-powder; black and red ink, &c. &c.

Newport, March 3, 1810.

Thomas Clarke,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general.

THAT he has removed to his new Brick Store in Thomas street, next north of Messrs Rhodes & Cahoon's Store, where he will happy to wait on his customers.

All orders in his line will be thankfully received, and faithfully executed.

Newport, March 23, 1810.

THE LAST CALL!!!

THE Co-partnership of **NATHANIEL SWEET & Co** was dissolved by mutual consent on the 19th inst. All persons indebted to said firm either by Book-Account or Note, are respectfully solicited to call on **NATHANIEL SWEET**, No. 109, Thomas street, who is empowered to settle the same, otherwise however disagreeable to his feelings, he will be compelled to lodge their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an Attorney for collection, after the 10th day of June next. All those having demands against said firm, will please call and receive their dues.

Newport, March 24, 1810.

Hay-Seed.

William Douglass,

At the head of Broad street, has for Sale

ONE Hundred buhels Borden's Grass Seed.

70 buhels Heards Ditto.

14 buhels Orchard Ditto.

10 buhels Red-top Ditto.

1200 wt. Red-clover Ditto.

Also for Sale, a large Assortment of GROCERIES, among which are:—

1200 wt. outcuring Tea, very cheap.

1000 wt. Coffee.

1000 wt. good Butter, for family use.

Newport, March 10, 1810.

FOR SALE,

By THE SUBSCRIBERS AT THEIR STORE

EIGHT Hogheads Virginia Tobacco;

150 quints Freight and 150 ditto

thos. Ruff; Spanish Brandy by the pipe;

Superfine Flour; loaf powdered and brown

Sugar; mts and prime Beef by the barrel;

coarse and fine Salt; Bar Iron; spike and

nail rods; Ruffs and Ravens Duck; Cord

age; Sheathing Paper; Tar; Nails of all

kinds; Anchors; Cambooses; Oars &c.

with a variety of other articles, in the Ship

Chandlery line.

BOWEN, ENNIS, & Co.

Newport Feb. 8 1810.

Mary Smith,

Has for Sale.

A nextensive Assortment of Groceries.—

Also, Various kinds of fresh Garden Seeds,

which can be warranted equal to any in the State.

—Apply at No. 23, Washington-street.

Newport, March 23, 1810.

VALUABLE STAND.

FOR SALE,

THAT pleasantly situated House and Lot of Land, in Thomas-street, next north but one of the Brick-Market. The lot is 52 feet on Thomas-street, and 535 feet back, with a large yard, an excellent garden and a good well of water that is never dry. The House is large and convenient, and in complete repair, and is a most excellent stand for a public house, having two large and convenient stables, coach and chaise house, and a shed upwards of 100 feet long.

The above estate may be bought at a very great bargain. For terms, apply to the subscriber in Broad-street.

Newport, March 19, 1810.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE convenient HOUSE on the Hill, situated at the corner of Belvidere and Beach streets, with a large Garden.—

Immediate possession given.—For terms, apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, March 23, 1810.

TO LET,

THE Stable and Chaise House late the property of George Champlin Esq. de-

ceased.—Also for Sale A quantity of Hay in said Stable.—For terms, enquire of

RHODES & CAHOONE.

Newport Feb. 6, 1810.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE, pleasantly situated in Washington-street, on Easton's Point, marked No. 1, and lately occupied by Capt. Joshua Appleby.—The House is in good repair.—For terms, apply to

JAMES TOWNSEND.

Newport, Jan. 26, 1810.

TO BE LET,

THE Ship in front of the House, No. 124, Thomas-street, lately improved by Mr. Thomas Clarke, Tailor. An excellent stand for business.

Also to be Let, The House and apartments in Middletown, lately improved by Carter Hazard.

Also for Sale, The House aforesaid, together with the Farm on which it stands. For terms as to either of the above apply to

JOSIAH C. SHAW.

No. 110 Thomas Street.

Newport, March 22, 1810.

New Garden Seeds.

James Center,

Offers for Sale at his Shop No. 51, Thomas-street.

AN Assortment of Fresh GARDEN SEEDS, among which are the following, viz. Early May and Dutch Cabbage; Savoy, drumhead, and heart shaped do; Early Charleston, hotspur, Spanish and green Prussian Peas; pole and bush Beans; white and red Onion; round and French Turnip; early and long green Cucumber; Sweet Marjoram; Time and summer Savory; bush and long neck Squash; Nallurion; Peppercorns; white Mustard; spruce; large; pepper seed; fallery do; best carrot do; and spruce do.

He has just received from Havanna, 20 boxes first quality Spanish Cigars.

He likewise keeps constantly on hand, Superior shining Liquid BLACKING—and excellent Liquid for cleaning Boot tops and Saddles.

Newport, Feb. 23, 1810.

Christopher Fowler,

Has for Sale

400 Barrels fresh superfine FLOUR.

3300 wt. excellent shipping BUTTER in small kegs.

Newport Feb. 16 1810.

FOR SALE,

The following Farms in the State of Connecticut, viz.

THREE Farms, pleasantly situated on Coventry, North-hedge, &c. in one to two miles south of the Meeting-house and the same distance from the Bolton and Hartford turnpike road and about 16 miles from Hartford—one lies on Kungamun river on the road leading from New Britain to Tolland, containing about 110 acres of excellent Land 20 acres of which is good meadow—that a very neat convenient dwelling-house barn and out houses entirely new; a young thrifty or chard and an old one somewhat in decay—on containing about 150 acres with a neat Farm-house two barns and out-houses, a meadow sufficient for 20 or 30 tons of hay and an orchard producing from 60 to 70 barrels of cider yearly.—And one containing about 60 acres with a decent house and barn with orcharding meadow &c. These Farms are well watered well fenced and have a suitable proportion of plough and woodland mowing and pasturing and extremely well situated for present improvement. Possession given the first of April next.

Two Farms in the first Society in Hamland about one mile south of the Meeting-house and about 20 miles from Hartford; one contains about 240 acres (a good grazing Farm) with a large good one story House, with two chimneys well finished and convenient for two families; the other contains about 150 acres, has about 40 acres of mowing, 150 of ploughing and pasturing and 50 of wood; has good orcharding. A well watered and well fenced—the other Farm contains about 6 acres, with a small one story Farm-house, barn and orchard; well proportioned for mowing, pasturing ploughing and woodland; well watered and under good improvement. Possession given June 1st next.

Three Farms, pleasantly situated in the north part of Granville, &c. adjoin each other, and contain about 330 acres, and are extremely well calculated for the settlement and neighbourhood of a family connexion. One contains about 125 acres, with a two story house and barn, and three flourishing young orchards; will cut annually from 25 to 30 tons of good hay. One of about 115 acres, with a one story house, barn and young orchard, will cut from 25 to 30 tons of hay; and one of about 90 acres, with a one story house, barn, and a young orchard; will cut from 8 to 12 tons of hay. These Farms are well watered, well fenced, and suitably proportioned into mowing, pasturing, ploughing and woodland, and will be sold separately or together, and possession may be had immediately.

Also, one in Blandford of 50 acres, with a house and barn, well watered, under good improvement, and well proportioned into mowing, pasturing, ploughing and woodland.

The above Farms will be sold on reasonable terms and long credit given for a considerable part of the purchase, on the payment of annual interest.—Price from 1200 to 5000 dollars each.

Also for Sale, or to Let,

An eligible and convenient stand for a Tavern and store, in the town of Vernon, on the Hartford and Bolton turnpike road, through Tolland only 12 miles from Hartford, and the same distance from Safford Springs; consisting of a neat, spacious well finished two story dwelling-house and store, a convenient cellar kitchen with an oven, ash-house, &c. two barns, one entirely new and large, with ample stabling, three acres of good land, which consists of mowing, an orchard that will produce from 20 to 30 barrels of cider annually, and a garden with considerable fruit. This stand has been occupied several years as a tavern and retail store, (now occupied by Mr. James Chapman,) has every necessary accommodation or a tavern, at the same time is pleasantly situated or a country residence. Possession will be given on the 1st day of April next.

The subscriber also offers or sale or in exchange for good Farms in this State, his

Lands in New-Connecticut:

About one hundred thousand acres, located and lying in a number of towns in that purchase, several of which have large and flourishing settlements.

A good title, the most liberal terms, and a choice in the selection of land from 100 acres to a whole township, will be given to purchasers. Enquire of Mr. JOSEPH ROGERS, or the Subscriber

EPHRAIM ROOT.

Hartford, (Conn.) March 3, 1810.

TO LET,

And possession given the 15th of April next.

THAT large and pleasant HOUSE No. 14, Bridge-street bounded well on second-street, occupied at present by Mr. John F. Townsend. Said House is very convenient, and is supplied with the fountain water. It has also sufficient yard room and a garden, on which stands a stable with every other convenience for a family. For terms, apply to

CHARLES FEKE.

Newport August 12 1809.

CORN, RICE & COTTON.

2600 buhels CORN.

50 B.L.s COTTON.

12 Casks Prime RICE.

For Sale by

RHODES & CAHOONE.

Newport March 1 1810.

FOR SALE,

7000 buhels Cadiz SALT, of a

superior quality by

RHODES & CAHOONE.

Newport March 16 1810.

SHIP-CHANDLERY.

THE Subscribers, at their Store on Handy's Wharf, offer for sale, on good terms, 1 Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, from 1 1/2 to 3 inch flat; 5-8, 6-8, 7-8 and inch square—Stoves, Cambooses and Anchors, of various sizes; Linseed and Lamp Oil; Paints of different colours; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin; red, white and blue Bunting, and ready-made Colours; Sheathing Paper—Spikes and Nails assorted; Hooks and Thimbles; wood and brass Compasses; Quadrants; Telescopes; Book-Charts, &c. together with all the articles of Ship-Chandlery, necessary for the equipment of vessels.—Orders from distant customers will meet with due attention.—Also just received, 2500 buhels Bonavilla Salt, and 6 Tons Philadelphia Bar Iron.

EARL & ALLSTON.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for Sale at his Store on his Wharf, near North of the Ferry-Wharf.

TAR, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin, by the Hundred or single barrel; Beef and Pork; Iron assorted; Iron Hoop by the bundle or quantity; cut and wrought Nails by the cask or retail, and 8d Pats for sheathing; Paper, for ditto; Salt by the hundred or single buhel; 10 casks fresh Rice; a small cargo of Cedar Shingles, just landed from North-Carolina; Also just landing, a quantity of Philadelphia superfine Flour, together with an Assortment of Groceries.—Also, Hylson, Soucheong and Bohea Teas; 6 Tons old Sable Iron, suitable for cart tire; 8 tons Swede's Iron, well assorted; 1000 buhels Livestock Salt; Pine Shingles.

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport, October 20, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for Sale his DWELLING HOUSE, No. 30, Bridge-street, which he now occupies, with the buildings thereon, consisting of a store in front, a wood house adjoining, and a few stable on Elm street.—The lot measures 70 feet on both streets, and 200 feet in length, with a large garden, in which are a number of excellent fruit trees.—The situation is pleasant, and the House is in good repair; and has the convenience of water from the Aqueduct both in the cellar and washroom. Payment made easy.—For further particulars, apply to

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport, Nov. 16, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for Sale his DWELLING HOUSE, No. 30, Bridge-street, which he now occupies, with the buildings thereon, consisting of a store in front, a wood house adjoining, and a few stable on Elm street.—The lot measures 70 feet on both streets, and 200 feet in length, with a large garden, in which are a number of excellent fruit trees.—The situation is pleasant, and the House is in good repair; and has the convenience of water from the Aqueduct both in the cellar and washroom. Payment made easy.—For further particulars, apply to

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport, Nov. 16, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of **GEORGE CHAMPLIN**, of Newport, Merchant, deceased, and having given bonds according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to him, requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of the testator, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, Executor.

Newport, Rhode-Island, Dec 15, 1809.

THE Subscribers Executors of the last Will and Testament of **MOSES SEIXAS**, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, having taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds according to law, request all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make payment to

JOSEPH SEIXAS, } Executors

BENJAMIN SEIXAS, }